

# THE POCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877

## THE BULLION TAX.

The mine-owner's paper, the Virginia Enterprise, thinks it an outrage that mines should be taxed "four times a year while other property is taxed but once." That argument will not hold water, and the Enterprise does not believe there is anything logical in the assertion, notwithstanding it advocates the repeal of the bullion tax. Bullion is not taxed but once in this State, and an instance cannot be cited to the contrary. What difference would it make if the tax was not levied until the end of the year—the mining company would have the use of the money and the county or State would be out of the use of it, that's all. The leading paper of the State has had nothing to say on this question until now. It was not policy to do so before the election; some other paper might take the cue and give the alarm, and a candidate for legislative honors favorable to the repeal of the bullion tax might be defeated. The Record, among other papers, brought the subject before the people a number of times, and if their wishes have been defeated in the election of members favorable to the repeal of the bullion tax it cannot be said that no alarm was sounded in time. Let those who seek honors political vote for the repeal of the law now under discussion and it would be as well for them to emigrate, or else reluctantly consent to bury all ambitious hopes. The Enterprise is in duty bound to say something, and it advances the specious argument that mines are taxed four times a year, while other property escapes by paying tax but once. The mine-owners of Virginia will repeal the bullion tax even though it is necessary to buy both branches of the Legislature. More money will be used in the present instance than was ever used in the purchase of a seat in the United States Senate. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature cannot be approached with money. Let the residents of San Francisco owning paying mines in Nevada pay something for the privilege of holding the best mines in the State; it is the only chance we have at them.

There is a statement published to the effect that the Fire Department of Ash-tabula, Ohio, where the late railroad catastrophe occurred, had orders not to play upon the burning cars, ostensibly that the passengers might not be drowned, but in reality to have the bodies burnt beyond recognition, so that the railroad company might not be responsible for damages. A. G. Knapp, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, testified at an inquest held on the 4th inst., that when he arrived at the scene of the wreck the fire was burning along the whole train, and that he asked Mr. Strong, the Station Agent of the railroad company, which side he should throw the water from, but Strong ordered him not to quench the flames. Knapp also stated that the fire apparatus was in good working order and that there was a sufficient quantity of hose on hand for all necessary purposes, and if the fire had been extinguished many lives would have been saved. Strong, on the other hand, testified that he gave Knapp no such orders and that there was no hose on the ground at that time; that if they had quenched the fire the only good it would have done was to preserve some of the bodies so that they could be recognized. If the above is true death at the stake would be too good for those railroad rascals.

The Seminole, which arrived at Boston on the 8th inst., reports having collided with the steamer Montgomery, cutting her down to the water and sinking her in a few moments. The second officer, eight of the crew and nine Spanish passengers went down with the Montgomery. The second officer, Mr. Aschen, was pined by pieces of wreck and went down uttering piteous cries for assistance.

Blaine, of Maine, has been nominated in caucus by the members of the Legislature of that State for United States Senator by acclamation, which is equivalent to election. Blaine has not lost caste with the people of the State of his adoption.

Gehlerarth, says the Enterprise of the 3d, the young Virginia engineer, who, a few weeks ago, sacrificed his religious principles, etc., in order to marry a Jewess, had the happiness to be wedded to the object of his unfeeling devotion Sunday evening last in accordance with the rites of the Hebrew faith.

A deluded Maryland parent recently christened his triplets "Tilden," "Handrick," and "Reform." Result: They all died.

## WARD, AND ITS MINES.

The mining section, of which Ward City is the acknowledged center, having attracted so much attention during the past few months, a representative of this paper visited the section a few days ago for the purpose of taking it in, and makes this report concerning it: Ward is situated on the eastern slope of the Egan range of mountains, White Pine county, directly opposite Jeff Davis Peak, in the Schell Creek range, which is separated from the Egan range by Steptoe Valley. The mountains on which the mines are located raise their heads above the valley some four thousand feet, and the feat of going to the summit from Ward is conceded to be something more of a trick than that of climbing to the summit of Mount Davidson from Virginia City. Ward is situated far enough above the valley to insure a good climate, which at the present time is quite as good as that of Pioche, the town, within its present boundaries, being sheltered from the north winds by a spur of the mountain sloping gently to the south. It enjoys by far a better climate than any place on the route between Pioche and Ward. The town, upon arrival, did not present that hurrah appearance that many are led to suppose from the flattering reports coming from there, but was somewhat more quiet than usual, the cause of which as we afterwards learned was purely of a transitory nature, and which would be dispelled by the first pay-day, then not far distant. After taking in the town and digesting all the favorable and adverse opinions as to the future of the camp, attention was naturally turned to some of the prominent mines in easy reach.

In company with Dr. Philson, first having armed ourselves with a pass from Martin White, President of the Martin White Company, and with Frank Baker, Foreman of the Paymaster, as guide, we proceeded to explore the famous mine. It is at present worked through a tunnel eleven hundred feet in length, and one-half of which distance it follows the ledge, a huge body of ore, widening out at times to thirty-five feet, almost the entire mass being smelted or milled ore—that near the surface being smelted and in the lower workings changing to milling. Considerable ore has been shipped out above the tunnel and mines have been made to a considerable depth and found to penetrate high grade milling ore. The header is in ore and there is good reason to believe that it could be continued for hundreds of feet without danger of finding the limits of the ore body in that direction. This mine stands without rival in Nevada outside of the Comstock. To say more would charge us with exaggeration. The Defiance, Young America and other mines of this company we did not visit, but from the very best authority feel safe in saying they promise well for the future.

In company with Theo. F. Ward, from whom the town of Ward takes its name, we visited the San Mateo, incorporated under the name of the Ward Consolidated, of which he is Superintendent. Work is going on at present only on the San Mateo, and at the bottom of the shaft a body of ore four feet wide—free milling—presents itself. But a small force of men are at work at present, but it is expected that the force will be largely increased upon the arrival of Mr. Gleason, the President of the Company, who is expected to arrive by the 10th of the month. The San Mateo, a monster vein of carbonaceous ore, situated a short distance below and parallel with the San Mateo, has been cross-cut for a distance of over 100 feet from the hanging wall is reached. Mr. Ward gave us some figures concerning the grade of this ore, but that, along with much other valuable information that was crowded upon us during our visit, we have escaped our memory. Suffice it to say that the ore of this mine carries the noble metals in paying quantities, much of which goes up in the thousands. The mine, should it meet the expectations of the owners, will be a great success. The ore is of a fine quality, and that any reasonable man, or set of men, could desire. All the mines of this district dip to the west, and have a uniform course west of north and east of south.

The mines visited by us are but a few of the most prominent of the district. Altogether the mines around Ward foreshadow a bright future for that place. Lake Valley District, just over the Egan range, is also attracting some attention just now, assays from some of the ledges of the district going as high as \$3,700 to the ton.

The Martin White Company have two furnaces and a 20-stamp mill, the latter known as the Troy. The furnaces have been running regularly from the first of the year, and needed repairs. These furnaces are arranged that there is little or no danger to the health of workmen from fumes, and so far no sickness is traceable to that cause. The furnaces of the Company are under the direct supervision of F. F. Thomas, a man who at once impresses you with the idea that he understands his business. The bullion from these furnaces presents a white appearance, indicating that it carries a high percentage of silver. The furnace was undergoing repairs at the time of our visit and would to all appearances soon start up. The mill, known as the Troy mill, is fast approaching completion, and was expected to start up by the 10th inst., but had not done so at the time of our departure. The leaching process, not an untried one on the ores of this company, is to be inaugurated at this mill. We understand that tests have been made on a small scale with success. If successful on a large scale there can be no possibility of room for doubt as to the future of Ward. The building covering the various departments of this mill presents an imposing appearance. By the leaching process it is thought that a greater number of tons of ore can be treated in a given time than by any other now in use. P. Clement is the General Superintendent for this Company.

Water is being brought into Ward by Colonel Bell and others. It is their intention at present to bring the water in pipes as far as the edge of town, where a large tank will be built, and the water delivered in carts from that point. The town is never likely to suffer from a lack of water. A few miles south a beautiful stream of water, called Willow Creek, flows down from the Egan Mountains, where an inexhaustible supply can be obtained. This stream of water is a little fortune itself.

Thus it will be seen that when the mine once fairly commences the work of delivering up their hidden wealth, but few mining camps will be able to present a more lively appearance than Ward. The smelting ore known to exist bids fair to hold out for years, but should it become exhausted in the lower workings milling ore will then take its place. That the mines go down there is no well-grounded reason to doubt.

The District was first discovered by Thomas F. Ward in 1872, and during the winter following he was in every respect "monarch of all he surveyed," as to his "rights there were none to dispute." The first location made by him was on the Paymaster after which he made other locations, but whether of less or greater importance remains to be proven. His interest in the Paymaster he afterwards—like many prospectors have done before—sold for an inconsiderable amount. Adverse circumstances compelled him to part with a property which he then never future would have rewarded him for the hardships it is ever the fate of the prospector to endure. He stands it like a Major,

however, and does not run in any time considering the spilled milk question. The ore from the Defiance, which is situated high up on the mountain, are packed down on mules; those from the Paymaster by wagons. A good road with easy grade passing the dump. Other mines can be reached by wagon road at an insupportable expense.

During a visit to the company's office we were shown by Martin White a large specimen, taken from the Paymaster the day before, and asked to venture an opinion as to how much it would go. Upon declining to expose our ignorance a certificate of assay was produced, showing the ore to be worth over \$10,000 a ton, about \$2,500 of which was gold. Mr. White subsequently informed us that choice specimens from the Paymaster had assayed as high as \$30,000 to the ton.

About six miles from Ward, in Steptoe Valley, can be seen a lake half a mile long by a quarter of a mile wide, which is destined to furnish amusement to skaters during the winter, but whether it has been utilized for that purpose as yet or not is a question we are not prepared to answer.

Telegraph communication begins to agitate the public mind in Ward. The distance between that town and the telegraph line is said to be about twenty miles. It is an oversight on the part of the Western Union or a line would have been run in there before now.

Pioche is well represented in Ward, and from that, if from no other cause, a person on a visit from Pioche does not "feel like a stranger in a strange land."

## WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?

We interviewed one of the parties returning from Ward City yesterday, he informing us that it was snowing very heavy there when he left, but it gradually grew pleasanter as Prairie's ranch was reached. The winners of the law suit in the Paymaster mine have gone to San Francisco to have the mine incorporated. Some miners and coal burners have been knocked off from the Martin White Company, and a notice is posted up in the office of the company that no checks would be issued until further orders from San Francisco. They have a second Patsy Marley in Ward, whose name is McGill, who is "a fighter from hell," as the boys say. Generally things are about the same except in the above instances.—[Pioche Record.]

We had hoped that this contemptible sheet would cease its mad ravings about the Miner and this section, but we are doomed to disappointment, and we state here that it is our intention to hurl back in your teeth every falsehood you publish. There is but one McGill in this city and he is our County Surveyor, and a more quiet, gentlemanly man cannot be found outside (?) of Pioche. The M. W. M. Co. haven't knocked off any coal-burners; but, on the contrary, are running the kilns constantly. The Paymaster, one of our best mines and paying handsomely, is owned and worked by the Martin White Company, of which Capt. White is President, and a more efficient, energetic officer cannot be found on the Coast. Robt. Briggs is Superintendent of this mine, and to whom, as a courteous, obliging gentleman, our citizens are indebted for many favors. The company is paying its employees promptly—you might say in advance, for if a man does a day's work and gives any one an order on them the same will be accepted. We are pained to know that a newspaper published in this section should be so much, evidently, opposed to doing us even justice. Our citizens are not striving to build up this place on the downfall of Pioche; but, on the other hand, we would all be glad to see her as she once was, and the Miner, too, is not behind in its well wishes. Let us work together for the welfare and interest of Southeastern Nevada—she's our common mother—and we will sink or swim together.—[Ward Miner.]

For mad raving commend us to the reputed editor of the Ward Miner. If any mention is made of the Ward Miner in the above extract from the Record, will he be so good as to point it out to us. If the mining section, of which Ward is the chief town, stands in need of the above defence, it is not visible to the naked eye.

## FROM LEEDS.

LEEDS, January 1, 1877.

EDITOR RECORD:—As you are aware we left Pioche some ten days ago, and according to promise, I now, after mature deliberation, and a careful inspection of this District and its surroundings give you my honest impression of what this camp is, what it may be, and what it is likely to be.

First, the journey. We, that is Signor Agnayo, W. J. O'Dougherty and T. Delmoi, arrived safe after a very pleasant three days' trip in this camp, Leeds, the first and oldest town in this District, mostly settled by the "brethren." Progress is being made in the way of buildings in this place much faster than the outside world have any idea of, and I have no doubt that in the near future it or Chloride City will be the big city of the District. New houses are now going up as rapidly as lumber can be obtained, notably that of Isaac Duffin, who has a large grocery store, and whose energy deserves success. We are blessed with two Doctors, for whom there is little to do, owing to the fineness of the climate. W. J. O'Dougherty has established a law office, and is very popular, particularly with the Mormon fraternity.

Silver Reef is about one and one-half miles from this town, at the head of what is called the Main, or White Reef. In this city there are perhaps ten houses, the finest of which is that of Peter Harrison's,—a fine hotel, nearly an exact counterpart of the San Juan House. Also the store of Jacobs' & Soltan's, T. C. Ponjate, and the restaurants of Miss Douglass and Mrs. Haurahan, and three saloons, all of which seem to be doing a fair business.

Of the mines, all I can say about them is that the District is the finest prospect I ever saw in all my life in any country, and notwithstanding the sandstone formation, I am satisfied that in a short time this is going to be a wonderful district. I wish to impress upon

you that this is no varnished tale and not a newspaper puff, but the honest opinion of a man who has seen the mines of almost all the districts on the Pacific Coast, and without being egotistical, one who knows what he says. I am interested with Signor Agnayo and W. J. O'Dougherty in some mines in the District, proving that I think something of the place. You are quite at liberty to publish this letter; in fact, I would wish you to do so, as it may, perhaps, do away with many prejudices, and let many who are not aware of the true state of affairs here know the truth.

WES. WILLIAMS.

## VANDERBILT'S WILL.—THE BENNET-MAY DUEL.

New York, Jan. 8.—Commodore Vanderbilt's will was filed for probate to-day. The Commodore leaves all his property to his son, William H. Vanderbilt, who is to pay the following bequests: Five hundred thousand dollars each, to four of his daughters, and \$300,000 each to his other four daughters; to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, his son, the interest on \$2,000,000; to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's son, W. H. Vanderbilt, \$250,000; to his wife, \$250,000, in addition to the \$500,000 settled on her at her marriage, together with his mansion, furniture, plate, horses, etc. In addition, he leaves \$1,000,000 to be divided among a list of names which he left with Wm. H. Vanderbilt. Among the minor legacies are: to the family physician, Dr. Salisbury, \$10,000; to Capt. Jas. Braisted, a former employe, \$4,000; to Lambert Wardell, an old and faithful clerk, \$20,000; to the grandson of W. K. Thorne, \$25,000; to Rev. Dr. Deems, \$20,000. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, his sons, Cornelius and William, Samuel Barton, nephew of the Commodore, are appointed executors of the will and trustees. The codicil gives his grandson, Cornelius, 22,496 shares of the capital stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad, and 31,650 shares of the New York Central and Hudson Railroad; to William K. Vanderbilt, another grandson, 20,000 shares of New York Central and Hudson Railroad stock; and to Frederick W. Vanderbilt, another grandson, 20,000 shares of the same—stock deliverable at his majority; to George Vanderbilt, another grandson, 20,000 shares of the same stock with the same restrictions. The will is witnessed by Francis P. Freeman, Sidney A. Case, Joseph Barker and Charles A. Rapallo; and the codicil by Edwin B. Worcester, S. Deereickson and Charles Rapallo.

New York, Jan. 9.—The latest concerning the Bennett-May duel is that the principals, seconds and surgeons were in Baltimore night before last, and at 10 o'clock took the northward bound train. Bennett and party drove into the woods near the place of meeting at Slaughter Station, in sleighs, and upon reaching the spot where the Rowland-Cowles duel had been fought, Bennett and friends found May and his party on the ground, May walking briskly to keep warm. Bennett stood facing the light, and May quickly assumed his position, when, at the given word of preparation by the seconds at 2:08 P. M., the word of command sounded and the words "fire—one—two—three." Mr. May fired at the word one, Mr. Bennett after the word two, and both were apparently uninjured. May was found after a moment to have been hit, and his seconds conveyed him to a sleigh, where it was found that his wound would prevent an exchange of shots, which had been demanded by Bennett. Bennett left Philadelphia this morning and is now in this city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A report was circulated here at midnight that May and Bennett fought to-day near Havre de Grace, Maryland; but it cannot be authenticated. No details of the reported meeting are given.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Stewart, of the Maryland Club, states positively that Dr. Fred. May was there at 8 o'clock this morning, but not since. A brother of Dr. Frederick May, residing in this city, was visited to-night, and in response to several questions said his lips were sealed and he could not answer as to whether a duel occurred to-day or not. "You will," said he, "appreciate my situation." He was evidently anxious.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—It is rumored here that Bennett and May fought on Sunday, at Slaughterers, in Delaware, a little station on the Delaware and Maryland road, and that Bennett has arrived in this city. Every effort is being made to ascertain the truth of the report.

Rumors to-night say that Frederick May was severely wounded in a duel with Bennett to-day at a small station in Delaware, near the Maryland border. Bennett arrived in this city at midnight and registered at the Continental Hotel, but declines to give any explanation of the numerous rumors current.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—2:30 A. M.—Bennett returned to his room shortly after midnight, positively declining to discuss the subject of his difficulty with May. General Barlow, of New York, says that the fact is certain that they fought at 2 P. M. yesterday at Slaughterers Station, Delaware, near the Maryland boundary, and that May was seriously wounded.

## Born.

In Pioche, Nevada, January 11, 1877, to Lizzie Miller, a son—an eleven pounder.

## Died.

At Pioche, January 8, 1877, Mrs. Frank Wheeler, a native of Shenandoah, New York State, aged 36 years, 10 months and 14 days.

## NEW TO-DAY.

Notice to Lienholders. In the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Nevada, and for Lincoln County. Floral Springs Water Company, Plaintiff, against Pioche Silver Mining Company, B. H. Klam and Charles Wiederhold, Defendants.

## NEW TO-DAY.

title Court against the Pioche Silver Mining, and the other defendants named, to enforce and foreclose three certain mechanics, or laborers, liens against the said Pioche Silver Mining Company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$762, in gold coin, and interest thereon, from the 15th day of September, A. D. 1876, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Said liens were filed by M. C. Rourke, Wm. O'Neill and Michael Delabant September 19, 1876, are duly assigned to plaintiff against the following described mine, premises, machinery and improvements, to wit: All that certain lode, ledge or mining claim, situate, lying and being in Ely Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada, formerly known as the General Washington claim, and now known as the Pioche ledge or claim, bounded on the west by No. 8 of the Meadow Valley Company's claim, and extending easterly one thousand feet. Also the shaft, buildings, machinery and improvements on said claim, erected by said Pioche Silver Mining Company, and a sufficient space about said buildings and improvements for the convenient use and occupation of the same. The said liens are claimed under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada approved March 2, 1875, and all persons holding or claiming liens against said premises, under the provisions of said Act, are hereby notified to be and appear before said court, at the Court-house in the town of Pioche, in said county, on

Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the same being a day of a regular term of said court, and to exhibit then and there the proofs of their said liens, as provided by said Act, and all liens not then so exhibited and proved will be deemed waived in favor of those liens so exhibited and proved, as in said Act provided.

By Bishop & Baber, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Jals-3w

## LOST.

Pioche, January 12, 1877. Lost, somewhere between Judge Hives' dwelling-house and the Court-house, a Whistler pistol. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Jacobs & Sultan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, County of Lincoln, State of Nevada.

In the matter of the Order to show cause why Estate of Earl Hamilton, deceased, order of sale of Real Estate should not be made.

It appearing to the Judge of said Court by the petition this day presented and filed by Emily S. Hamilton, Executrix of the estate of Earl Hamilton, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said District Court of the Seventh Judicial District on Monday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court-room of said District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, at the Court-house, in said County of Lincoln, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executrix to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published, at least four successive weeks, in the Pioche Record, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated January 6, 1877. HENRY RIVER, District Judge.

Attest: a true copy. J. M. HANFORD, County Clerk. Jals-1m

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. Pioche, Nev., December 31, 1876. To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, Nevada:

I herewith submit my report of the finances of Lincoln County for the quarter year ending December 31st, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1876.....	\$7,246 43
From Delinquent Tax 1875, County.....	1,000 00
Delinquency thereon.....	100 00
Real and personal property tax, 1876, Pioche.....	17,020 63
From real and personal property tax, 1876, County.....	9,301 25
From real and personal property tax, 1876, delinquent County.....	965 01
From real and personal property tax, 1876, delinquent Pioche.....	679 73
From delinquency thereon.....	73 25
From personal property tax, 1876, Pioche.....	379 47
From personal property tax, 1876, County.....	659 85
From general county licenses.....	666 35
From gaming licenses.....	375 00
From poll tax.....	1,145 18
From fines in Justice Court, Hiko.....	10 00
From docket tax.....	69 00
From mining tax, 3d quarter, 1876.....	720 65
	\$41,019 80

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to and for State.....	\$9,515 99
School fund.....	2,346 48
Treasurer's Salary Fund.....	1,350 00
Judge's Salary Fund.....	1,250 01
Redemption Fund.....	1,808 77
Contingent Fund.....	2,099 60
Indigent Sick Fund.....	1,405 75
Fire Fund.....	1,140 27
Fire Warden Fund.....	1,033 93
Nye County Fund.....	2,000 00
Special School Fund.....	114 08
General County Fund.....	3,960 71
Auditor's Salary.....	297 68
Assessor's Salary.....	2,969 97
District Attorney's Salary.....	1,500 00
	\$31,456 14

## CASH IN THE TREASURY DECEMBER 31, 1876.

In State Fund.....	\$ 449 40
In School Fund.....	706 38
In Treasurer's Salary Fund.....	853 28
In General County Fund.....	887 06
In Bond Interest Fund.....	4,449 32
In Redemption Fund.....	1,900 68
In Contingent Fund.....	1,769 14
In Indigent Sick Fund.....	721 58
In Fire Fund.....	35 86
In Fire Warden Fund.....	811 08
In Nye County Fund.....	226 83
	\$12,231 03

Less Judge Salary, overdrawn..... 2,804 36 |

Transferred from Special School to District No. 1..... 130 92 |

Balance..... \$ 9,563 66 |

W. H. HENDERSON, Co. Auditor.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the 7th Judicial District Court, in and for the County of Lincoln, State of Nevada, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered in said Court, on the seventh (7th) day of January, A. D. 1877, in favor of John Deery, and against Robert Glover and A. Hartwig, for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-six \$900.63) dollars, debt, together with one hundred and ninety-three (\$193) dollars, tax costs, and all accruing costs and interest. I have levied on the following property, to wit: 14 picks, 8 shovels, 3 hand-saws, 1 square, 1 auger, 1 hatchet, 18 wheels, 100 feet of fuse, 3 powder cans, 7 assorting hammers, 5 spoons, 3 tamping bars, 60 drills, 1 car, 1 screen, 1 wheel-barrow, 1 pickaxe, 1 shovel, 1 foot long, 1 windlass and rope, 1 bucket, 2 bellows, 2 anvils, 4 pair of tongs, 3 sledges, 3 hammers, 1 vise, 1 hoisting tub, 1 lot scrap iron, 1 drawing-knife, 1 grindstone, 1 pair of long and 180 tons of ore, more or less. The above named property at the Mendah mine; also

## NEW TO-DAY.

the following property at the Highland Furnace, near Schuchtrich & Kline's brewery: 20 bullion moulds, 4 slag pots and carriages, 3 wheel-barrow, 17 steel bars, 6 iron rods, 14 shears, 3 hoes, 6 picks, 1 box scrap, 3 water buckets, 8 extra axes for carriages, 5 sledges, 5 assorting hammers, 1 hand-saw, 1 square, 6 lanterns, 2 large lamps, 15 gallons of coal oil, 20 wheels, 2 lots gas-pipe connections, 42 pieces of water-pipe, 2 rolls belting, 1 smoothing plane, 1 roll copper wire, 13 pieces gas-pipe, 1 bellows, 1 grind-stone, 1 anvil, 1 ratchet, 4 pair tongs, 2 hammer wrenches, 1 blacksmith's sledge, 6 hammers, 4 punches, 5 flatters, 1 file, about 4,000 brick, more or less; 75 tons of ore, more or less; 1,000 feet of lumber, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 12 o'clock m., I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Robert Glover and A. Hartwig in and to the above described property at the Mendah mine, in the Highland Mining District, and at the furnace near the brewery, at public auction, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

W. L. MCKEE, Sheriff Lincoln County, Nev. By J. P. Crockett, Deputy Sheriff.

Jals-2t

## FREIGHTERS.

## EUREKA

AND

## PALISADE

## RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

## GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

## RATES OF FREIGHT!

—AND—

## SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO POCHE.

VIA EUREKA AND PALISADE R. R. AND FAST FREIGHT TEAMS.

Rates payable in United States gold coin or its equivalent.

All Consignments of Goods Forwarded with Promptness and Dispatch. No Forwarding or Commission Charges.

Mark Goods Care "E. & P. R. R."

All Liquors and Liquids will be transported only at the owner's risk of leakage.

On and after May 1st and until November 1st, 1876, Rates on all First-Class Freight from Palisade to Pioche will be Three (3) Cents per Pound, including transfer at Palisade and Eureka.

J. A. MATHEWSON, Agent.

Jals-1f

## D. C. CLARK

## & BROTHER,</